

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1886.
A Morning newspaper published every day
except on Sundays and public holidays.
In the year by The World Newspaper
Company of Toronto, Limited, H. J.
Maclean, Managing Director.
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO,
NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET.
Telephone Callers:
Main 5500—Private Exchange connecting all
departments.
Branch Office—10 South McNab
Street, Hamilton.
Telephone 1946.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 16.

Deutschland Carried Canadian Nickel

The World draws the attention of its readers to a London despatch which appeared in The Toronto Star last night, and which we reprint in another column, stating that Canadian nickel was sold in the United States thru the International Nickel Co., only to firms signing a stringent guarantee against reselling it for export. The despatch goes on to say that these precautions were effective, except in one case where a firm broke its guarantee and supplied nickel to the Deutschland for export to Germany. In the face of this, which is said to be an authoritative statement, it is interesting to recall that an Ontario cabinet minister referred to The Providence Journal, one of the best and most reliable newspapers in the United States, as a "yellow rag" for giving publicity to the same fact.

Knowing what we do about the German regard for agreements and contracts, it is absurd to talk about any firm that can in any way be controlled by German interests signing a stringent guarantee in regard to anything. Prussia signed about as stringent a guarantee in regard to the neutrality of Belgium as has ever been put on paper, and we all know what it amounted to.

Canadian Decorations

In the report of the decorations won to date by the Canadians at the front, there is the nucleus of a great national spirit. The blood that has flowed so freely in Flanders and France has been no meaningless sacrifice. It is scarcely possible now that many Americans remain with the old idea that Canadian were in some way thrall to Britain and had to fight whether we would or no. The glory of the Canadian army among equals to prove its loyalty, not merely to a national, not merely to an imperial demand, but to the imperative call of humanity itself, the old watch words of liberty, justice and truth.

So the record of V.C.'s, D.S.O.'s, of military crosses and D.C.M.'s is no empty recognition of the mechanical valor of those who honor the iron cross and fight for a leader they cannot choose. These honors speak to the world of the glory of freedom, the courage that flourishes by its own right, the valor that springs out of its own nature. Our heroes are modest, but the land that bore them must everlastingly be proud.

German Diplomacy

Maximilian Harden is still at large (the Liebknecht has just been handed an additional sentence of four years and a half of hard labor to the four years already meted out to him by his loving emperor).

Harden writes with some daring in his paper, Die Zukunft, but he tempers his censures of German methods with sufficient hatred of England to pass the censorship. He thinks Germany stupid to have proposed peace with the idea that anyone would take it seriously after the actions that preceded the proposals. He mentions the proclamation of the Kingdom of Poland, which President Wilson has wisely declined to recognize till after the war; the deportation of Belgian workers; and the continual bragging of German victories.

Harden thinks the entente nations rejected the peace overtures because they did not believe that such offers could serve to prepare a lasting peace. This was so obvious and will remain so obvious that one wonders no longer why the French speak of their neighbor enemies as Boches—thickheads.

alliance against England, who will then be driven out of existence. Harden does not seem to be so much cleverer than the Kaiser after all.

Can We Equal Their Sacrifice?

Week after week the men who are no longer capable of active service are returning from the front. You can see them in the street, fine big fellows most of them, with bronzed faces and clear eyes. But they are not today as they were when they went away. There was a list of them in last night's papers, the men who last returned. They had gone abroad in the prime of condition, in all the glory of health and strength, to fight for us who were not strong enough or well enough, or brave enough to go and do our own fighting. They were cheerful and brave still, and no doubt they would have stuck to their guns had it been possible.

What are we, who have done nothing, going to do for these men and their kindred, and for their comrades and their kindred, and for the kin of those who will never come back, who have all fought and borne the rigors of war that we might rest in peace? There was a man with both legs gone; and another lost an arm and leg; and another has his limbs paralyzed. Legs and arms and hands and feet are real sacrifices, greater, indeed, to some, than life itself.

What sacrifice can we make to equal theirs? The campaign of the Patriotic and Red Cross Funds shows one comparatively simple and easy way by which we may at least acknowledge our obligation. These men who have offered their lives held life as dear as any of us who have stayed behind. But they held honor and duty dearer than many of us have done. They have been willing to justify their faith in the cause they espoused, and the land to which they belonged.

It is not possible for any man with a heart or ordinary human sympathy to consider what others are doing with their bodies, their hands and souls, and not be constrained to do something to adjust the balance in the feeble way that money can balance personal effort. The campaign that will occupy four days next week affords an opportunity to do something towards catching up on the big debt of these two and a half years of warring thru the hands of others. Say what we will, think as we may, sympathize as we should, we cannot escape the fact that it is because these men and their millions of comrades have suffered and stood, that we have been able to sit at home in ease and comfort, and without the fear that the enemy would attack us at home and overwhelm us undefended.

It is but a trifle that these patriots ask of us—only \$2,500,000. If they and their companions had not met the enemy in the gate he would have exacted a heavier toll than this. Toronto would not have escaped under indemnities of ten times the amount, and then we would have had to live as slaves what now it is open to us to use as we please as freemen.

Can any freeman fail to resolve that he will make his contribution worthy to be thought of beside the contribution of those who have freely given life and limb and grudging not? For the rest of our lives the horror to us if we carry out of these years the conviction that we did not do as much as we might have done, that we missed the opportunity to take our place in the ranks of those who gave worthily when it was needed.

Some of those brave fellows have no hands left with which to give. What shall we do who can put our hands in our pockets?

CORRECT INFORMATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Editor World: The necessity for having men at the railway stations who are correct in their knowledge as to the movement of trains was made apparent when a man who had been spending the Christmas holidays in Toronto was about to return to his other side. His berth had been secured and he with friends was at the station some time in advance of the hour in which he was informed his train would start. A train pulled in, and, intending to board, he asked a man if that was the train for Boston and the official told him no, that the train in question was for New York. Turning back, the traveler asked another official what time the Boston train would start, and he was told that the Boston train was just pulling out—the train which he had intended to board. Owing to the mistake the traveler had to spend nearly twenty-four hours in Buffalo before he could make connections. It also put him back in his business arrangements to a considerable extent, and lastly, when he sent back his berth ticket there was quite a demur before the price was returned. The fact that many of the best trained men have gone to the front ought to make instructions to those who take their places most explicit. Citizen.

FORM NEW CIRCLE.

The Women's Patriotic League of Fergus are evincing considerable interest in the work of the Secours National. A circle has been formed, and thru its president the sum of \$85 has been sent to the headquarters in Toronto. Mrs. E. P. Beatty lately gave an address on the work to the Fergus branch.

CHILD BADLY BURNED

Six-year-old Sylvia Levi, 87 Sullivan street, was badly burned about the body when she pulled a pan of boiling water off the stove yesterday morning at her home. The child was removed to the Hospital for Sick Children in the police ambulance. Her condition is critical.

LITTLE TINO DROPS GERMAN AND TAKES UP FRENCH AND ENGLISH



INCONVENIENCE CAUSED BY REVISED SCHEDULE

Passengers Had Lively Time at Union Station Thru New Time-Tables.

Heavy going caused a general delay in the arrival of all trains yesterday morning and added to the general confusion of the changed schedules. The Union Station presented a holiday appearance on account of the number making enquiries from everyone wearing a uniform or who looked like an official.

The C. N. R. train which previously left the Union Station at 9 a.m., but now leaves the Don Station at 8 a.m., was the train that probably caused most annoyance. The 9:05 Sudbury train also caused inconvenience, as under the revision it only goes to Coldwater Junction, while the Canadian Pacific train, which is supposed to leave at 8 a.m., kept many passengers around the station until 10 a.m., when it was learned there would be no train until the afternoon.

CITY HALL NOTES

Real estate, involving \$134,000 have been concluded within the past two days, the largest of which is the purchase by O. N. McKing, of 117 and 125 Peter street for \$60,000.

Upon Ald. Whetter's suggestion Commissioner Chisholm will report the saving which would be effected by turning out every alternate lamp on residential streets.

A. C. McMaster, K.C., former partner of Capt. G. R. Geary, has received a letter from the corporation counsel in which he is leaving for the front shortly. It is assumed he is on active service now.

The snowfall of last week-end cost Toronto just \$228 to clean up the down town streets. Most of the work was done on Sunday, for while the snow was about to return, he has no apology. He deems it a work of necessity.

Altho the earnings of the civic car lines increased approximately \$16,000 last year, they still showed a deficit of \$116,440. The earnings amounted to \$126,440, while the expenditures, counting \$149,636 for interest and sinking funds, amounted to \$262,636.

Finance Commissioner Bradshaw has just raised a temporary loan of \$2,000,000, on terms which he believed to be the most favorable of any on record. The rate of interest to be paid by the city figures out at less than 3 1/2 per cent. Usually short term accommodation costs the city about 6 per cent.

For three months longer at least, the old jail will be in operation and the salaries of the officials be continued. By a vote of 6 to 4 yesterday, the property committee reversed its former decision to abandon the institution, and yesterday only Ald. Ramsden, Whetter, Gibbons and Beams refused to vote for the appropriation of \$5,000 to meet salary expenses. The decision was made upon motion of Ald. Ball. In the debate yesterday Ald. Dunn charged that the jail closing was being made a political football by council.

FELL FROM SCAFFOLD.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 15.—W. H. McDonald, a carpenter, aged 57, fell from a scaffold on a house in course of erection this afternoon and was killed. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

RESIGNS POSITION.

Kingston, Jan. 15.—Owing to pressure of military duties, Lieut. James Beva, has resigned his position as physical instructor at Queen's University.

INCREASED ASSETS FOR UNION BANK

Annual Meeting of That Institution Brings Out Splendid Statement.

STRONG LIQUID POSITION

Is Able to Render Important War Services to the Government.

While the public is accustomed to expect a fairly substantial growth in the deposit business of any Canadian bank it cannot help being struck with the present swift and all-round growth as is presented by the Union Bank of Canada in its annual statement for the year ending November 30, 1916. This old and powerful institution, under the presidency of Mr. John Galt, and the general management of Mr. G. H. Baillour, with its headquarters in the west and its well-established system of productive business throughout the east, has managed to earn considerably more than its proportionate share of the harvest of increased wealth in the hands of the people.

The 1916 figures, remarkable in themselves, are the more so when they are considered as following those of a year which was itself one of very substantial and steady growth. The assets of this bank are now in excess of \$109,000,000; in 1915 they were \$90,663,000; in 1914 they were \$81,661,550—a growth of over 30 per cent. in one year and nearly 45 per cent. in the two years together.

Deposits Largely Increased. For the year 1916 alone, the non-interest bearing deposits show a growth of more than eight millions, the interest-bearing deposits of nine and a half millions, and the note circulation of more than a million. The assets of the bank are very largely in the form of cash and liquid securities, the demand for commercial loans being still strong, and many business firms having reduced or retired their banking indebtedness during the year out of their cash profits. Owing to this strength in liquid assets (which amounts to about 64 1/2 millions against a round hundred millions of public liabilities), the bank is enabled to render important services to the Canadian and Imperial Governments in the financing of munition business. Its holdings under the heading of "Canadian municipal securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian" amount to \$14,455,700, against only \$885,350 a year ago, and it is understood that the increase is almost entirely due to the British treasury issues in connection with war orders. The bank has also much increased its holdings of Dominion bonds.

This great volume of assets is not at the present time exceptionally productive of profits, altho it holds out prospects of expanded earnings when conditions are again normal. Profits for the year were little changed from those of 1915, \$651,184 against \$659,638, and were subject to the same deduction of \$150,000 for contingent account. They sufficed for the payment of the regular dividend and bonus, totaling 9 per cent. on stock, and for war tax purposes, and a donation to the British Sailors' Relief Fund. This bank has maintained its dividend and bonus throughout the war, and its out of current profits, and still has a balance larger than it at the end of 1915.

SEIZE LIQUOR.

Saturday afternoon the Strand Hotel, Victoria street, was visited by police men from Court street police station, and a quantity of liquor, it is alleged, seized. Yesterday the morality department stated that summonses had been issued in connection with the case and that police court action will follow.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD ENCOURAGE EMIGRATION

A. C. Flumerfelt Speaks at Canadian Club on Conditions After the War.

A. C. Flumerfelt of Vancouver told the Canadian Club at luncheon in the Cafe Royal yesterday that to meet the drain of after-the-war conditions Canada should open her door to emigration, should prepare for the emigrant ex-soldier, and should appoint an unassailable and non-partisan commissioner to select and allot land to the settlers. Canada must be prepared to pay her tremendous debts by economy and not by the sale of land, he said. He said that he was a member of the Anglo-Russian commission, and that he was here on business of the war. He said that he was a member of the Anglo-Russian commission, and that he was here on business of the war. He said that he was a member of the Anglo-Russian commission, and that he was here on business of the war.

GERMAN PEACE PLANS NOT FULLY ABANDONED

But It Is Realized Further Negotiations Are Impossible at Present.

Special to The Toronto World. Washington, Jan. 14.—There is every indication, according to the opinion of officials here tonight, that Germany has not fully abandoned her plans for peace, altho plainly realizing that further negotiations at this time are impossible.

The aim of the imperial government, under the leadership of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, will be to court favor with the United States in the hope of persuading President Wilson to reverse previous policies regarded as favorable to the entente cause.

CLAIM BRITISH REFUSE.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—The Turkish war office statement, issued today, reads: "On Jan. 11, the enemy (British) repeated his attacks upon a portion of our positions east of Kut-el-Amara. He was repulsed. We counter-attacked, penetrated the enemy's position and captured prisoners and three machine guns."

FIRM BROKE BOND REGARDING NICKEL

Hence Deutschland Secured a Supply, Says British Government.

OTHERS KEEPING FAITH

Precautions Taken Prove Satisfactory in All Other Instances.

The Toronto Star last night published the following special copyrighted cable by F. A. McKenzie, London correspondent:

London, Jan. 15.—The following authoritative statement in regard to nickel sales has been issued: "Canadian nickel was sold in the United States thru the International Nickel Company only to firms signing a stringent guarantee against reselling for export." The precautions taken by the British and Canadian governments proved satisfactory in every case save one, when the firm broke its bond and despatched a consignment of nickel thru the Deutschland. This breach of faith was soon discovered. Any ordinary vessel would have been intercepted before reaching Germany. Immediate steps were taken, which it is believed under further breach impossible. Export of nickel from the United States is finally controlled by British officials, not the Germans. Two certificates are necessary from the British consul-general in New York and the British war trading department before exportation. Certificates are only granted after the most careful investigation of consignees. They are pledged not to resell.

While diplomatic usage does not permit British authorities to make a formal statement concerning matters within its control for the Dominion Government, I found everyone here satisfied that the precautions taken are adequate. F. A. McKenzie.

MAJ.-GEN. MINCHIN REACHES NEW YORK

British Expert Believes Explosions in Munition Plants Are No Mere Coincidence.

New York, Jan. 14.—Major-General Frederick Minchin of the British army arrived yesterday at New York on the American liner New York. He said that he was a member of the Anglo-Russian commission, and that he was here on business of the war. He said that he was a member of the Anglo-Russian commission, and that he was here on business of the war. He said that he was a member of the Anglo-Russian commission, and that he was here on business of the war.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES DIES

Secretary Ald. Robbins of the T. S. R. Union received word yesterday of the death of "Tom" Murphy, 128 Kingston road, a member of the union. He had been an inspector on the civic line since December, 1912, and previous to that time he was fifteen years in the Toronto Railway service.

WINS COMMISSION.

Lieut. Gordon Rennie, a first contingent soldier, who enlisted as a private in the Queen's Own and has been over two years on the front line, has won the commission by service in the field. It is thought by his mother, who lives at 810 Glen road, that he will likely be permitted to visit home on furlough.

PENSION OFFICE OPENS.

The Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada has opened an office in room 508, 59 Yonge street. Major J. L. Buchanan, chief inspector by service in the field, is the director. There is one of 16 pension offices to be established in Canada. Its purpose is to add retired soldiers and the wives and dependents of soldiers killed in action.

ECONOMY and EDDY'S MATCHES

Buying the cheapest article is often the poorest economy. We do not claim to sell the cheapest matches, but we do claim to sell the MOST of the BEST for the LEAST MONEY. Therefore, always, everywhere

BUY EDDY'S MATCHES

BRITISH GOVERNMENT TAKES RESPONSIBILITY

Hon. G. H. Ferguson Says Province Sees Nickel Reaches British Control.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, speaking of the authoritative report that a cargo of nickel from Canada had reached Germany in the Deutschland, said yesterday that the responsibility rested with the imperial authorities. There could be no doubt that if there had been a weakness in the system, immediate steps would be taken to see that there was no repetition.

"We see from here that the nickel reaches the point designated, then the supply rests with them. In any event it is very apparent that Germany is not getting much nickel from anywhere."

The guarantee required by purchasers from the International Nickel Co. was one approved by the British Government. "They have to approve every consignment. We see that our nickel gets into British control."

HIGH LIQUOR PROFITS EXPLAIN MANY ARRESTS

Hallam Was Told How to Make Eighty Dollars on Case of Whiskey.

Robert Hallam's appearance in the police court yesterday, on a charge of selling liquor at the home of his tenants, Mr. and Mrs. James Gallagher, Hampton avenue, led to a revelation in regard to the profits that could be made by the surreptitious sale of "booze." Hallam stated that he had ordered a case of 13 bottles of whiskey, two of which, the police allege, he sold to the Gallaghers at \$1 a bottle. The dollar bills were marked and supplied by the police, which led to Hallam's arrest.

MRS. JULIA WILKINSON BURIED.

Well-known Lady Died While Husband and Four Sons Serve Their Country.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Julia Wilkinson took place from St. Cecilia's Church Monday. The pall bearers were: Sergeant-Major Wallace, her son, Pte. Wm. Wilkinson, and five members of the 70th Battery, The Royal Dragoon Guards. The Rev. Dr. Treacy celebrated the funeral mass. The deceased lady was from Kilkenny, Ire. and. Her husband, William, gave her four sons, Robert, Albert, John and William, have enlisted. The older boys are in France. One daughter, Miss Rose, lives at home.

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